

FIRST BLOOD FOR PARNELL.

"THE TIMES" MUST SHOW ITS EVIDENCE.

OPENING SESSION OF THE COMMISSION—THE JUDGES DECIDE UPON A SEARCHING INQUIRY—PROPOSED AMERICAN COMMISSION—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL OCTOBER 22.

London, Sept. 17.—The Commission appointed by Parliament to examine into the charges made by "The Times" against Mr. Parnell and other members of the House of Commons opened its first session at 11 o'clock this morning in the Probate Court. Owing to the limited size of the court-room, it was impossible to admit more than a select few of the public. Representatives of the press occupied the bulk of the space, 200 reporters, representing provincial, London and American newspapers, having obtained tickets of admission. Judges Hannen, Smith and Day, who compose the Commission, entered the court-room at precisely 11 o'clock. Sir Charles Russell and Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal Member of Parliament for the East Division of Fife, appeared for the Parnellites and Mr. Rugg watched the case for Mr. O'Donnell.

Judge Hannen said the circumstances under which the Commission met were novel. He stated briefly the scope and nature of the principles on which the Commission proposed to conduct the inquiry. The Commission, he said, was directed to inquire into and report upon charges made against certain members of the House of Commons and other persons in connection with the O'Donnell-Times action. The Commission held that the inquiry should be restricted to the charges that were made the cause of that action. Parliament also gave them, in addition to their special powers, all the powers vested in judges of the high courts of justice. They proposed, in the first instance, to make the inquiry as though it were an issue between Mr. O'Donnell and "The Times," reserving to themselves the power to call anybody who might throw light on the issues therein involved. The inquiry would be carried on in accordance with the rules of the ordinary courts.

Before proceeding, Judge Hannen asked Sir Charles Russell for whom he appeared. Sir Charles replied that he represented eighty-four Irish members of Parliament. Mr. Graham said he was retained, with Attorney-General Webster, for "The Times."

Application was made for permission for the representation of Scotland Yard by counsel. Judge Hannen said he would decide upon the application if it were found that the inquiry involved the police.

PARNELLITES OPEN THE ATTACK.

Sir Charles Russell demanded that he be allowed to inspect the letters and photographs bearing on the case, and that a Commission issue an order for the discovery of the documents upon the authority of which some of "The Times's" charges were made. He asked that a commission be appointed to take evidence in the United States, and that an order be issued releasing Mr. Dillon from jail so that he may give testimony before the Commission. He wanted especially to see the Egan-Harris letter, which, he claimed, was a forgery.

Counsel for "The Times" agreed to produce certain letters, but objected to the Commission issuing an order for the discovery of the documents.

Mr. Parnell entered the court-room while the discussion concerning the production of the letters was proceeding.

Sir Charles Russell said he did not confine his application to two letters. He wanted to inspect all the letters and documents referred to in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime."

Judge Hannen stated that he had not read them, and said that counsel must inform the court what papers were necessary so as to guide him.

Sir Charles stated to the court that one of the many charges published in "The Times" was that certain Parnellite members of the House of Commons were connected with an illegal association, and were shiners in the crime of murder.

One alleged proof of this charge was a letter in which Mr. Parnell approved of a fund-meeting an assassination fund.

Judge Hannen said he understood that "The Times" would produce all the letters and documents affecting Mr. Parnell and the others against whom it brought charges. If the parties could not agree as to the production of the papers, the Commission would deal with the disputed points in chambers afterward.

Mr. Graham then opened the case for "The Times." After a review of the history of the "Parnellism and Crime" article, he said it was now asked that "The Times" should state whence it had derived its information, but if it divulged its sources of information the object of the Commission might be defeated and its injurious character lost.

Sir Charles Russell here insisted that the case should not proceed until the Commission decided the question as to the production of all the documents in possession of "The Times."

The judges adjourned to chambers to consider the question. In a short time the Commission returned to the court-room and Judge Hannen asked assuming that the Commission thought it had jurisdiction to order the discovery of the documents, what restriction Sir Charles Russell would claim.

Sir Charles stated that he wanted to know in plain language if "The Times" charged Mr. Parnell or his associates with complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.

Mr. Graham replied that "The Times" would produce evidence to substantiate all the charges it had made in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime."

FIRST BLOOD FOR THE IRISH MEMBERS.

The Commission again retired to deliberate. Upon resuming the sitting Judge Hannen said that the Commission having considered the question as to whether it was empowered to order the discovery of the documents, it was of the opinion that it had the power to direct such discovery. The Commission would take upon itself the right to consider what documents it would be right for Sir Charles Russell's clients to inspect. The court thought that the details against the persons "The Times" accused ought to be given. The court had determined to enter thoroughly into the inquiry and follow it out to the end.

Sir Charles Russell made application for the release of Mr. Dillon on bail in order that he might appear.

Mr. Graham, for "The Times," made no objection to the granting of the application, and said that two persons now in penal servitude for connection with the Phoenix Park murders would also have to be released before the Commission. It would be desirable also to obtain the evidence of certain persons in the United States.

Judge Hannen said that application regarding American evidence, including that of Patrick Egan, was premature. In regard to Mr. Dillon, the court would order his attendance when the inquiry proceeded, on condition that he abstained from taking part in public matters and entered into a recognizance in the sum of £1,000.

After an order had been made for an inspection of the bankers' books containing the accounts of the National League, the Commission adjourned until October 22.

Both sides profess to be satisfied with the preliminary tussle before the Commission. The Parnellites are able to produce a number of letters, including those written by Messrs. Parnell and Egan and one written by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Parnell's secretary, Mr. Charles Russell, demanded the production of all other letters connected with the inquiry that are in the possession of "The Times." This wide demand has been met by arranging for the inspection of the Parnellites' counsel. The Parnellites again scored by getting the court to instruct "The Times" to formulate the definite charges it is prepared to prove, as well as allegations falling outside of definite charges.

The decision relating to the discovery of documents, combined with the court's expression of its determination to make a thorough inquiry into the whole matter, has given "The Times" a severe blow. The decision was Mr. Graham's getting power of access to the bank books of the League, involving the right to inspect the ac-

THE AMERICAN WITNESSES.

THE COURT'S DECLARATION THAT THE WIDEST SCOPE WILL BE GIVEN TO THE INQUIRY OPENS UP AN INTERESTING VISTA OF CONTENTION. THE QUESTION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO EXAMINE EGAN AND OTHERS IN AMERICA WAS ONLY TOUCHED UPON; IT WILL BE RAISED DEFINITELY WHEN THE COMMISSION RESUMES. PROBABLY THE SUGGESTION OF MR. GRAHAM THAT EGAN COME TO LONDON WILL BE APPROVED. SIR CHARLES RUSSELL STATED THAT MR. PARNELL DEEMED EGAN'S EVIDENCE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, AND IN THIS VIEW "THE TIMES" CONCURS. AS SOON AS THE COMMISSION RESUMES, BOTH SIDES WILL APPLY TO THE COURT TO GRANT A CERTIFICATE OF INDEMNITY TO EGAN AND OTHER IRISH-AMERICANS UNDER THE BAN, IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY BE HEARD AS WITNESSES.

Mr. Parnell appeared to be in fine health. His face was sun-browned, and he seemed bright and alert. Messrs. Arthur O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, Gill, Quinn, Fox and Pleton, Members of Parliament, were present during the proceedings. The view of the limited space allowed the public, Mr. Graham suggested that a larger court-room be secured when the Commission met again. To this Justice Hannen replied that the press was the best representative of the public.

THINKS HE IS THE "WHITE PACHA."

CAPT. VAN GELER RETURNS FROM THE CONGO COUNTRY—DE BRAZZA BELIEVES STANLEY IS SAFE.

Brussels, Sept. 17.—Captain Van Geler, who has just returned from the Congo country, states in an interview that he believes that he himself is the man described as the "White Pacha," and who is said to have been seen in the Lake of Geneva district. He says that at the beginning of the year he had a number of conflicts with the natives in the direction of Lake Geneva.

Captain Van Geler's description corresponds with that of the "White Pacha" as given by the natives who reported his presence in the district.

Paris, Sept. 17.—M. de Brazza, referring to the Stanley Expedition, says he is of the opinion that the natives laid the country waste and decimated its population. He says that Stanley, who was their provisions on the approach of Stanley, who was sent to collect supplies, but passed through the country, and that he took the same route, with a smaller force, and that he believes that the natives committed the crime of cannibalism.

Dr. Zucchiotti, who accompanied General Gordon to the Sudan, and who was one of the first to believe in the existence of the "White Pacha," is inclined to believe in the guilt of treachery.

PASO DEL NORTE BECOMES JUAREZ.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says: "Sunday was a notable day in the history of Paso del Norte, the Mexican town opposite El Paso. Besides the celebration of the seventy-eighth anniversary of the Mexican independence, the day was made memorable by the unveiling of a monument and bust of the great patriot, President Benito Juarez, who moved the seat of government to Paso del Norte in 1865, during Maximilian's brief career as Emperor of Mexico. The bust was presented to the municipality by President Diaz. Moreover, Paso del Norte is raised to the rank of city from this date, and its name is changed from Paso del Norte to the City of Juarez."

PEASANTS SACK A BANK.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—At the close of the fair at Wormeise a number of peasants pillaged several houses and stole 75,000 roubles from a bank.

GERMANS EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—Advices from Paris state that fifty Germans suspected of being spies have been expelled from France.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS IN THE CYCLONE.

THE ANCHORA HAD TO RUN BEFORE THE WIND—THE ARIZONA ALSO FELT THE STORM.

Captain William Brown, of the Anchor Line steamer Anchora, which arrived at this port yesterday from Glasgow, reported that he had encountered the cyclone which has occasioned so many disasters to shipping during the last two weeks. He thinks that he was fortunate in having passed through the terrible weather to the northward of the storm center. On Tuesday, September 11, the wind began to blow a gale from the east, gradually increasing in force, until at 10:30 p. m. it blew a hurricane. The sea, which was heavy throughout, continued to rise until midnight, when it rose so high that it was deemed advisable to run the vessel before the wind. All this time the steamer shipped heavy seas. At about 3:30 a. m., on Wednesday, the vessel was struck amidships by an enormous sea, which, the captain estimated, broke a volume of from 700 to 800 tons of water on her decks, and stove in the forward lifeboat on the port side. She continued to ship great quantities of water, but fortunately without damage.

During the two days of the storm the barometer continued to fall with striking rapidity, but on Wednesday, at 3 p. m., the weather moderated and the vessel was again put on her course, the wind blowing a gale from the west-northwest. After the ship got out of the storm center she felt the effects of the cyclone, and experienced heavy seas and gales of wind, which were variable. No damage was done.

POWDERY NOT TO CENSURE ROBINSON.

Pittsburg, Sept. 17 (Special).—N. Moss, secretary of District Assembly No. 3, Knights of Labor, received an answer from General William Robinson, of Pittsburg, who had written him a letter in which he had intimated that the political fight for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Robinson was worthy of the position of the district at the time he decided to take the stump in favor of Protection and high wages. Mr. Powderly says: "I cannot see how the District Assembly can command him to remain silent or deny his right to express his opinion on the subject of the political situation, either publicly or otherwise."

TWO WEST VIRGINIA MARAUDERS SHOT.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Sept. 17.—Another raid was made by the McCoy's on the Hatfield settlement on Friday, and the McCoy's were worsted. They were attempting to arrest Richard Casey, who never had anything to do with the trouble, but were driven off. Nearly every man on this creek (Peters) took his gun and went in pursuit. The volunteers came upon the West Virginians at Pawpaw Mountain, where the latter were taking place. Two of the West Virginians were badly wounded. None of the McCoy's were hurt.

A TRAIN STOPPED FOR A DUEL.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Sept. 17.—Two men, Steele and Muckabee, both drunk, boarded the east-bound Chesapeake and Ohio train at Catlettsburg yesterday afternoon and fought all the way to Stonehouse, where they were shot. The fifth shot from Steele's pistol passed through Muckabee's brain, killing him instantly. They were coming. After the killing Steele boarded the train and went home, the train having waited until the duel was over.

HUNTERS MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 17 (Special).—The remains of Charles S. Strong, who was with Maurice Wahl, of Philadelphia, murdered in Wyoming Territory, arrived at the house of his father, James L. Strong, in the town of Esopus, this evening. The young man left home on May 18 last. They hired a young man, who deserted camp at Hugo, and afterward followed the hunters in search of plunder. The bodies of the young men were discovered by a party of stockmen, who reported that the hunters seemed to have been murdered while asleep.

SHARING PROFITS WITH THEIR EMPLOYEES.

St. Paul, Sept. 17 (Special).—Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., of Minneapolis, the largest milling firm in the world, have just finished a division of \$40,000 among their employees. This has been made in pursuance of a profit sharing plan adopted four years ago.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 17.—A collision occurred on the Midland road five miles south of Culpeper, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, in which an extra north-bound train and No. 50, a south-bound passenger train. Engineer John Crofton, of this city, of the passenger train, was badly injured and died at a hospital after his arrest.

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